

## INDIANA COAL FIELDS

DEVELOPMENT OF MINES HAS BEEN RAPID IN PAST TWO YEARS.

Greene and Sullivan Counties Have Been Centers of Boom, but New Opened Elsewhere.

COAL MAY BE MUCH CHEAPER

DEALERS EXPECT MODERATION IN PRICES THIS WINTER.

Much Depends Upon Ability of Railroads to Cope with Situation—Talks with Coal Men.

The development of coal mines in Indiana during the past two years has been exceedingly rapid. While the Hoosier State may never rank along with Pennsylvania and other States in the production of this mineral, Indiana produces annually an immense amount of black diamonds.

So great has been the development of coal mining in the Hoosier State that men are forsaking other trades for the purpose of dealing in the article that last winter was so scarce and costly. As an illustration of the increase in the number of retail firms and to give an idea of the influx of capital to coal business, there are as many as twenty-five new firms that are starting in business this winter. Indianapolis now has about ninety-five dealers, and the number of firms last year was not over seventy. This condition is true in all parts of the State, and some well-known coal dealers think that while the advent of so many new firms will tend to lessen the price of coal, the selling of the product will be exceedingly rough if a slump occurs in the price.

"There is only one way that the price of coal will be maintained," said A. B. Meyer, of the A. B. Meyer Coal Company, "and that is the inability of the railroads to get the coal to the dealers. If the railroads can keep the market supplied, I see no reason why the mineral should not be much cheaper than last year and with a fair profit to the dealer. This condition, I think, will make it hard on the man who runs a small business, because he cannot compete with the larger concerns." Mr. Meyer said that he believed that the output will be probably more than one-third as great as it was last winter. "The flurry in coal last year," said Mr. Meyer, "caused many operators to increase the capacity of their mines, and this increase in production, I think, will result in a slump in the price, because the supply will be greater than the demand. There has been more development in the mining industry in every branch in the past twelve months than there was in the previous six years."

**LOCATION OF THE BOOM.**  
Continuing, Mr. Meyer said: "Greene and Sullivan counties have been the centers of the boom in coal. Jansville, in the former county, is now experiencing a wonderful boom in real estate and building besides a general waking up of business interests. So great is the unusual activity that people are living in tents, unable to find houses. This town is about twenty miles from Terre Haute, on the Southern Indiana route, (the new road) and is the center of the boom. One of the reasons for the boom is the discovery of a new coal in that locality called the No. 4 vein. It is a semi-bituminous, and I think is superior to any bituminous in the State, and above the average of that kind of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. My prediction is that this No. 4 vein will take the place of the Ohio Jackson which is so highly regarded now."

The development of the mines of Indiana during the past year has been rapid and the output of coal from the State to all parts of the country now equals that which is consumed in Indiana. Twenty new mines were opened up last year, which more than doubled the number of abandoned mines in 1902. In speaking of the decidedly rapid development of this industry in Indiana, James E. Epperson, state mine inspector, said that he believes this State will have over forty new mines opened this year. "There are more than thirty that will be in a position to ship coal by cold weather," said Mr. Epperson, "and all of them are very well equipped with entirely new and up-to-date machinery. Thousands of acres of mining land were bought in the last two years and at least 2,000 acres were explored last year. Much of this has been secured under title, ranging from five to seven feet in thickness."

"Nine-tenths of the development has been in Greene and Sullivan counties," continued Mr. Epperson, "although there are fourteen counties in the State that are shipping coal. The largest output is from Clay, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Vermillion, Sullivan, Green, Pike, Parke and Warren. Some of the mineral, however, comes from Knox, Perry, Fountain, Daviess and Gibson. A new field has recently been found in the northern part of Sullivan and the southern part of Vigo from which comes a smokeless coal that resembles the smokeless of the East."

"People are responsible, to a large extent, for the boom in coal," said Mr. Epperson. "They all wait until they are entirely out and then all order at once, which, of course, makes a strong demand on the dealers. This year, however, I believe that the operators will be better prepared, as a large number are putting in boxcar loaders, which will answer the supply question."

## HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY.

Indiana has played an important part in the coal fields for about fifty years. The first hint of developing this mineral in the Hoosier State was in the early part of 1850, and the Brazil block was the first coal mined in Indiana. W. W. Hubbard, of the Island Coal Company, talked interestingly of the history of the industry in the State. He said it was soon found that the Brazil block was an excellent coal for smelting furnaces in the production of iron. Several fortunes were made in mining and dealing in this kind of coal," said Mr. Hubbard. "The noticeable development was gradual and was first felt in the neighboring counties of Parke and Vermillion. The cause of this slow growth was on account of the great forest land, from which most of the fuel of the State came at that time. The shipping facilities were also very limited in the early history of coal mining of the State."

"It was not until the late part of the development of the coal fields of Indiana became apparent," continued Mr. Hubbard, "and the investment of labor and capital to further the development appeared. Not until this time was the value of the coal fields of Indiana appreciated or realized. The rapid development was retarded by the discovery of natural gas, at which time coal had to take a back seat, as the new fuel displaced the mineral in localities

where a great deal had been consumed before."

The failure of gas had indicated the dawn of another era of king coal's reign, however distasteful to those who had become accustomed to the clean and pleasant fuel, and at the present date the success of the coal industry is assured. In discussing the development of coal throughout the State, Mr. Hubbard said that he believed that every foot of available coal land was at the present time explored by means of hundreds of drill holes.

Few persons realize the extent of the coal industry in the State. Mr. Hubbard, in speaking of the amount of coal sold last year said the output of the mines, both for Indiana and what was sent away, was 7,000,000 tons, and the trade for the year amounted to nearly \$30,000,000. There are fifty-six mining companies in the State. These concerns carry on a business whose influence is felt throughout the State. The output is mostly in Greene and Sullivan counties, where the Southern Indiana road has done much to open up opportunity. The output annually in Greene and Sullivan counties reaches about 5,000,000 tons.

**FACILITIES AND EXPANSION.**  
An interesting question in connection with the very rapid increase in the coal business of the State is whether the transportation facilities will keep pace with the expansion of the mining interests. This is a matter which the future will determine. If the railroads have appreciated the growth of the coal industry, as one dealer in this city suggested, there will be no trouble, but if they have been blind to the increase in the coal interests and cannot furnish transportation for the supply, the history of the fuel famine will no doubt be repeated. The dealers appear to disagree on the matter. Some say the roads are prepared to handle the coal and others say they are not. It is the universal belief, however, that it will not be many years before the interurban roads that are now playing such a prominent part in the transportation business, will take a hand in coal shipping and aid greatly in getting the fuel to all parts of the State. The first step will be taken this winter.

## ACTORS' SUMMER JOBS.

Some Are Glad to Take Humble Employment at Coney Island.

New York Sun.

A natty young fellow in a sailor suit, who had been in the city for some time, was employed by one of the showboats at Coney Island, took advantage of a lull in the rush one day last week and strolled over to the ticket taker.

"Found out what you're going with next season?" inquired the sailor lad of the ticket taker.

"Heaven signed yet," was the reply. "I'm going to get a day off soon and make the rounds of the agencies. You got anything yet?"

"Only an offer to play juveniles with a Western stock company," said the sailor. "Thirty dollars a week, but I'm holding out for my figure."

"You're making a mistake," said the ticket taker. "Grab the first thing you can get, and save money. If I don't get a last season I wouldn't be spending the summer at Coney."

The sailor lad sighed.

"Seen any one you know to-day," he inquired.

"Not yet, and I hope I won't," answered the ticket taker.

Just then the crowd began to gather, and the ticket taker resumed his place at the main entrance.

"This way; trip to the sun. This way; trip to the sun. Don't miss it. This way; trip to the sun," he shouted, in a voice which showed that he owned his ticket thoroughly under control and knew something of the art of elocution and voice throwing.

The two actors—genuine actors, of standing in their profession. During the regular season either of them can get \$30 a week. The ticket taker, who is an actor of no small reputation, is not playing with Booth and Barrett, and during the regular season he always has a good place, though on a small salary, he does not receive a salary so large as formerly.

He has been on the stage nearly thirty years, and he is not a young man. He is a ticket taker for a 32 week. Dozens of theatrical people recognize him every day. During the regular season he always has a good place, though on a small salary, he does not receive a salary so large as formerly.

"I am working here for \$12 a week," he said, frankly, to a friend last week; "but I don't better than walking Broadway without a cent."

"Some of my friends express surprise that I should be working at what they consider a menial occupation. My friend, let me tell you there is no occupation too menial for a man who is willing to work and who must work to earn his living."

"As Mr. Shakespeare said, all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. And each man in his time plays many parts. As a man grows older he plays more parts. As a man grows older he plays more parts. As a man grows older he plays more parts."

"The juvenile leading man of to-day must become the first old man of the next generation. Some of the actors, usually go to the first old man or the low comedian. I am playing the part of a doorkeeper. I am the first old man of the company."

"And although the part is a small one and the salary is small, I am playing my part well and to the best of my abilities until some day, when I am no longer in the fall, I shall certainly be better for me to work here and pay my expenses this summer than it is to help wear out the paving stones on upper Broadway, as so many of my friends do every summer."

When the season closed last May the young man found himself without sufficient money to reach California, where his parents really live. He was in a predicament. Being able to handle a boat, he had no difficulty in securing employment at Coney Island. He disguised himself partially by growing a beard, and most of this summer he has been navigating one of the boats on the shoot-the-chute.

Only once or twice has he been recognized. This once was when one of his own passengers was a young woman who had appeared in the same company with him last season. The young actor was so annoyed that he succeeded in being transferred from the shoot-the-chute to the boats which travel on the underground river. There he felt himself more secure from observation, as the boat passes through almost total darkness during the trip.

**Bob White.**  
Look! the valleys are thick with grain.  
Heavy and tall;  
Fishes drop in the grassy lane  
By the orchard wall.  
Apple, streaked with crimson stain,  
Glow in the sun as they bright;  
Hark to the quail that pipes for rain—  
Bob White! Bob White!

Augur for mischief, pipes for rain—  
Bob White!

Men who reap on the fruitful plain  
Sift the grain to the shifting vanes  
As the sun goes down;  
Slowly the farmer's loaded wain  
Climbs the slope in the fading light;  
Bob White! Bob White!

Still from the hillside pipes for rain—  
Bob White!

Lo, a burst at the darkened pane,  
Angry and loud;  
Waters murmur and winds complain  
To the rolling cloud.  
Hunted at the farm, the careless swain,  
Weaving trails while the fire burns bright,  
Times his lips to the old refrain—  
Bob White!

Oh, the sound of the blithe returns—  
Bob White!

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## STATE'S BEST EXHIBIT

EDUCATIONAL SHOWING AT ST. LOUIS WILL BE A PROUD ONE.

School Men Are Working Under State Superintendent Cotton to Give Indiana a High Place.

MEETING OF EDUCATION BOARD

CIRCULAR OUTLINING SCOPE OF THE WORK IS ADOPTED.

Colleges and Country Schools Appealed to by the Board—Growth Since Centennial Year.

The State Board of Education held a meeting yesterday morning in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction F. A. Cotton, who returned Friday night from his week's tour of institute inspection. The board includes the following: F. A. Cotton, president; W. W. Fursman, of Terre Haute; secretary; W. T. Durbin, of Indianapolis; W. L. Bryan, of Bloomington; W. E. Stone, of Lafayette; W. T. Stott, of Franklin; J. M. Bloss, of Muncie; J. N. Study, of Fort Wayne; F. W. Cooley, of Evansville; C. N. Kendall, of Indianapolis; and G. W. Worley, of Warsaw.

The meeting was called yesterday to hear the reports of the committee sent to St. Louis last week to make arrangements for the Indiana educational exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair. The committee reported that adequate space had been obtained in the educational department for Indiana's exhibition. It was stated that the educational work of the colleges will be presented in one large group, while the common schools will exhibit according to States. The work of the normal schools will be presented with that of the common schools.

A circular drawn up by the committee relative to the importance of the work of the Indiana exhibition was presented to the board and adopted by it. It covers in a general way the work involved in the object and gives information as to its object and importance. A more detailed circular will be drawn up in a few days by the board, instructing teachers how to prepare for the exhibition and what aid is expected from them. The circular adopted yesterday follows:

**EXHIBIT IN 1876.**  
"Indiana's educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 made a most favorable impression, and led to a study of our public school system by some other States and countries. That was over a quarter of a century ago, and the State has made rapid progress in all directions from that time to the present, and in no direction more than in that of education."

"In the various world's fairs held since 1876 Indiana has been represented, and always with honor; the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis next year, offers by far the best opportunity the State has ever had to bring its advantages and progress to the attention of the country and the world. And in no line are we probably able to make a better showing than in that of education—including all grades from the kindergarten through the college and the university."

"As an evidence that education is to have a relatively large place at St. Louis is the fact that for the first time a separate building, 'The Palace of Education,' is to be put at the disposal of the department."

"In 1876 Indiana had 7,227 pupils in high schools; in 1902 it had 36,139. In 1876 the enrollment in our institutions of college rank was insignificant; in 1902 it was 6,350. In 1876 our entire school population was 679,230; in 1902 it was 761,801. Our school architecture and sanitation have kept pace with our increase in numbers and methods of teaching. Standards of all kinds have advanced, and the means for sustaining mind and deed hand have made steady progress."

**INDIANA SHOULD LEAD.**  
"From these considerations and such as these, there is ample reason why Indiana should make a full and worthy exhibit at the approaching exposition. Not only schools alone, but all rural schools as well, should exert themselves to make our educational exhibit worthy of the greatest commendation."

"It certainly would be a matter of regret to us if any State carved out of the 'New Purchase' should lead us in an educational exhibit; and none of them can if all the teachers and school officers will do their full duty."

"At the last session of the Indiana General Assembly an appropriation of \$100,000 was voted for properly representing the State at the St. Louis world's fair, and the commission of five gentlemen was selected to have charge of the work. When the commission came to organize a committee of three members was chosen to superintend the department of education. This committee consisted of the following well-known gentlemen: Senator Fremont Goodwine, Williamsport; D. W. Kinsey, New Castle; and C. C. Shirley, Kokomo. Ten thousand dollars was placed at their disposal with the thought and expectation that Indiana should not be a whit behind the chiefest in her educational exhibit. The education committee at once asked the cooperation of the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education, and these departments gave assurance of their ready and constant purpose to help in every way possible."

"As to the public schools, at least, the organization is simple and ample. Superintendents and teachers will report to town-

ship trustees and town trustees, these trustees to county superintendents, and the county superintendents to the State superintendent."

"The State superintendent being the president of the State Board of Education, the fullest understanding is assured between the schools and the education committee of the State commission."

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"As to higher institutions it may be said that they are to have the largest library as to their part of the exhibit, but will keep in close touch with the state superintendent. All of them—academies, colleges and universities, as well as normal schools and business colleges—are asked and expected to co-operate fully with each other and with the educational department of the State. Circulars will soon be sent to all grades of schools containing suggestions somewhat in detail as to what should be done first and how it can be done most effectively."

"The best in each school in a town or township can be collected and sent to the collection gathered from the whole county, and from this second collection the best can be taken and sent to Indianapolis in care of the state superintendent of public instruction. This general arrangement can apply equally to all lines of work, as spelling, map drawing, sentence formation, chart work, examinations—and in the high schools the scope can be enlarged to include laboratory work in all departments of biology, chemistry, physics and nature study in general. The higher institutions can also submit their matter to a committee chosen for the purpose and thus the very best can be selected for the exposition. And a ruling conviction should be that not quantity, but quality is to be sought in all departments of our exhibit."

"A committee from the State Board of Education went to St. Louis recently to see about the matter of space so that the workers need not fear that the Indiana exhibit shall not have a favorable location and sufficient room. It will be apparent to all that promptness of action as well as wisdom and perseverance are essential, if our State is ready with its exhibit by the time specified—the middle of next February."

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Superintendent of Public Instruction E. A. Cotton has written a number of letters to presidents of Indiana colleges asking their assistance in arranging a meeting at which they can confer with the board and prepare a more detailed plan of work. Similar letters will be mailed to the presidents of normal schools, but the meetings will be kept separate."

The Department of Public Instruction yesterday issued two pamphlets incident to the work. One is the annual State manual and uniform course of study for the elementary schools. The course of study laid out by the manual is very complete and is made for the current year of 1903-4, for one year instead of two as heretofore, for the reason that the arithmetic, geography, readers and copybooks will be changed before the opening of the schools."

The other pamphlet is an outline of township institute work together with announcements for the teachers and young peoples' reading circles. The program is prepared as nearly as possible along the plans of the old outlines, it being believed that the present township institute is one of the strongest features of the school system. The two books adopted for the institute work this year are "Ivanhoe" and "Lincoln." Although it was not thought especially necessary a third book was included, "Jean Mitchell's School."

**PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN.**  
They Are Not Losing Them as They Gain Legal and Other Rights.

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A white girl a woman pretended to have a child, in order to secure a favorable settlement, but she was not so easily deceived. "Who had that child, anyway?" shouted a bystander. "I don't know," said the woman, "but I'll make her pay for it."

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The other pamphlet is an outline of township institute work together with announcements for the teachers and young peoples' reading circles. The program is prepared as nearly as possible along the plans of the old outlines, it being believed that the present township institute is one of the strongest features of the school system. The two books adopted for the institute work this year are "Ivanhoe" and "Lincoln." Although it was not thought especially necessary a third book was included, "Jean Mitchell's School."

**PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN.**  
They Are Not Losing Them as They Gain Legal and Other Rights.

Collier's Weekly.

A white girl a woman pretended to have a child, in order to secure a favorable settlement, but she was not so easily deceived. "Who had that child, anyway?" shouted a bystander. "